1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

342 According to 1937 statistics, 87.1 per cent of the new apartments had private toilets and 41.6 per cent private bathrooms. The number of apartments with electricity and central heating in-

•354 creased remarkably. General electrification of the Estonian countryside was in the government's plan in the second half of the 1930 s, but because of the war, this plan remained mostly on paper.

727 362 During the war, Estonian cities were very badly destroyed, considerable segments of Tallinn and Tartu were burned, and there was very little left of Narva where the front was held for a long time. Accordingly, housing conditions grew worse during and after the war. During the first Soviet occupation nine square meters of living space per person was left in the cities; beginning with 1945, the ratio had been reduced to six square meters per person. As refugees

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1h,

Sociological Background

SOCIAL VALUES AND PATTERNS OF LIVING

342 · Dwellings and housekeeping. The houses without chimneys which were generally used by the Votes in former times, have nowadays completely disappeared. The typical Votic dwelling house consists of two rooms which are separated from each other by a front hall. One door leads into the hall from the front side, and the other one opens to the cattle yard. There are some dwelling houses which consist of one living room and front hall, but they belong to the former small farmers.

251 The front hall functions as the pantry. Bowls with milk are there on the shelves and
352 other foodstuffs are kept in a big box. There are also round boxes for linens and cupboards for clothes. In former times there was in the front hall a bed furnished with a special cover above it as protection against fleas and gnats, but now only the cover has been preserved in some of the older houses.

● 354 The Votic living rooms have big white
[353] stoves, paper-covered walls and light or ornamented bedcovers, and they seem quite up-to-date. The typical ancient stoves, built on a wooden base and furnished with a thick wooden corner-pillar, have completely gone out of use.
352 The wall benches, however, have been almost generally preserved.

342 One of the living rooms is used for
574 everyday purposes. The other is kept clean and

515 the door of the oven and, with a bathing whisk, throws water against the oven sides to create steam. After the bath, he crawls out and washes himself in a vessel on the floor, while the next bather enters the oven. The Russians in some places have the same habit of bathing in the oven.

805 There are no clocks in Vepsian houses, but time is determined by the rooster and by the sun. The important role the rooster plays in Vepsian households as announcer of the hour may have been the reason for the especially favorable attitude toward the rooster in Vepsian folk tales.

•354 Lamps came into use in the last years of the czarist period. Since petroleum was expensive and difficult to get, especially during the first World War, splinters were mostly employed for lighting purposes. The old women, taking care of the animals, held burning splinters in their mouths, moving around like ancient witches.

322 415 In Middle and South Vepse the people live in a "wood age." They have very little contact with towns, but make the things they need for everyday use out of wood. Wooden vessels are used even for cooking purposes. Also, birch bark is generally used for making various articles, such as all kinds of baskets, cups, spoons, etc., which the Vepsians themselves call "silver dishes." Rozov tells that in 1926 he and his colleagues witnessed the Middle Vepsians boiling mushrooms in a